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Cultural resources are historic and archaeological resources, resources of traditional and cultural significance, sacred sites, Native American human remains and associated objects, and cultural landscapes. **Historic properties** are those resources identified above which are entitled to special consideration under federal statute, regulations, and/or executive orders.

The **Area of Potential Effect (APE)** for this project is defined as the entire ROW for the length of the proposed transmission line, access roads, and fiber optic line.

Lithic relates to stone.

A **traditional cultural property (TCP)** is an area that is associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a community. It is rooted in the community's history and is important in maintaining cultural identity.

3.11 Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

Cultural resources and historic properties located within close proximity of the project's **Area of Potential Effect (APE)** include prehistoric camps and villages, prehistoric burial grounds, prehistoric caves, archaeological districts, **lithic** scatters, prehistoric stone tool quarries, historic homesteads, historic railroad sites, historic refuse scatters, traditional fishing locations, and traditional root-gathering areas.

The following sections summarize the results of a literature review (Hartzell, Hicks, and Tromly, 2002) conducted for all of the alternatives and a pedestrian survey conducted for the Preferred Alternative (Griffin and Churchill, 2002). A traditional cultural properties (TCPs) study is being performed to augment the literature review and the cultural resource survey.

3.11.1 Cultural Setting

The Columbia, Kittitas, Wanapam, Wenatchee, and Yakama peoples lived in the vicinity of the study area at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition of the Snake and Columbia Rivers in 1805 en route to the Pacific (Ray, 1936). These people were Echeesh-Keen (also referred to as Sahaptan) and Salish speakers, part of what would later be described as the Plateau culture. Their life was focused on an annual round anchored by specific times for gathering, hunting, fishing, and trading, but also for religious activities, visiting, courting, storytelling, dancing, and other such activities.

A period of exploration and trapping followed, with early travelers such as Wilson P. Hunt of the Astor Company, David Thompson of the Northwest Company, Alexander Ross, Ross Cox, and many others arriving in this area between 1805 and 1815. The Hudson's Bay Company opened Fort Nez Percés in the 1820's, which was later called Old Fort Walla Walla in the 1830's.

Gold mining brought many Europeans, Euroamericans, and Chinese through the study area beginning around 1850, but it was ranching that kept them there. The area's grass provided sustenance for cattle and their owners alike (Splawn, 1917). Transportation – particularly river crossings – provided the means for expansion. The Columbia River, the Caribou Trail, wagon roads, and later the railroads, all served to bring travelers and supplies to this area, providing residents with the opportunity to serve as merchants. Camels were even used for several years to bring gold mining supplies from this area to Idaho and Montana (Lewis, 1928).

Horse ranching and fruit farming increased in the latter half of the last century, but it was not until more efficient irrigation systems were organized around the turn of the century that fruit farming really became a major activity in this region.

The world's first dual-purpose nuclear reactor (the N-Reactor) was built on the Hanford Site in 1963-1969 (Rice 1983). Some of the Hanford Site structures are now old enough to be considered historic sites.

3.11.2 Cultural Resource and Historic Property Types

Cultural resources are categorized as historic and archaeological resources, resources of traditional and cultural significance, sacred sites, and cultural landscapes. Historic properties are those resources above which are all recognized and protected under federal mandates.

Archaeological lithic scatters produced during stone tool manufacture or modification are the most common archaeological site type in the project area. Flaked tools and **debitage** are overwhelmingly the most common cultural material present at these sites, although ground, pecked, and battered stone tools also are found. Campsites, which include a number of material types and features and which represent longer-term use and multiple activities, make up the second most common site type. Other common archaeological site types include resource procurement and processing activities, such as quarries, butchering sites and root gathering areas.

Historic sites recorded in this area include historic homesteads, dumps, trails, railroad-related features and earthen structures. These sites include both historic structures and artifact scatters.

3.11.3 Draft EIS Literature Review

A literature review was conducted for all of the alternatives and was summarized in the draft EIS. This review was performed by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation under contract to the BPA and included a literature and archival search at the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; a search of library and archival materials at the University of Washington; and queries of national databases such as the National Park Service's National Archaeological Database (Maps and Reports), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Consultation Database.

The results of the literature review identified currently recorded sites and unsurveyed areas that have a high probability for yielding

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***Debitage** are the flaking by-products that result from working rough stone into tools.*

In a cooperative effort to protect known cultural resources and historic properties, specific information is not detailed in the EIS; however, results of the literature review and field survey are summarized. BPA is working directly with Native American tribes and other cultural resource preservation agencies to accurately describe, identify locations of, and minimize adverse effects to cultural resources (where possible) and historic properties that would result from the proposed project.

significant cultural resources and historic properties. These sites and areas were collectively referred to as “sensitive areas.” Table 3.11-1, *Summary of Sensitive Areas by Alternatives*, summarizes the number of sensitive areas by alternative. This table shows only the sensitive areas that are known through literature searches, which are dependent on other surveys that may have been previously conducted in the area. The actual presence or absence of cultural resources and historic properties along the Preferred Alternative would be determined through subsequent field surveys.

Table 3.11-1
Summary of Sensitive Areas by Alternative

Alternative	Number of Sensitive Areas	Total Area
Preferred 2	36	7.2 mi ²
1*	36	7.4 mi ²
3	38	8.0 mi ²
1A*	38	7.8 mi ²
No Action Alternative	No new or additional areas	--

*B_{SOUTH} would increase the number of known sensitive areas by 2 for Alternatives 1, and 1A. The total area would increase by 0.3 mi² for the same alternatives.
This table was in Chapter 4 of the DEIS.

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All unsurveyed areas that have denied BPA access would be surveyed after BPA purchases the easements for the new line. These surveys would be completed before construction is begun.

3.11.4 Survey Results for the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2)

A pedestrian survey was conducted for the entire length of the Preferred Alternative (except for four small areas where access was denied to archaeologists by private landowners), access roads, and fiber optic route. The survey included a surface reconnaissance of the proposed transmission line ROW and fiber optic route using parallel transects spaced not more than 15 m apart and of the access roads using parallel transects spaced not more than 10 m apart. This survey was conducted by Archaeological Frontiers under contract to the Yakama Indian Nation and BPA.

3.11.4.1 Right-of-Way

Table 3.11-2, *Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Located Along the Preferred Alternative Right-of-Way*, summarizes the number of newly identified cultural resources and historic properties by type that were identified from the pedestrian survey along the right-of-way. “Newly identified” refers to cultural resources and historic properties that were not previously recorded or identified in the literature review as sensitive areas.

Table 3.11-2
Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Located Along the
Preferred Alternative Right-of-Way

Type of Artifact(s)	Total Number Located by Area*		
	Sites	Resources	Isolated Finds
Newly Identified			
Prehistoric	20 (20)	6 (6)	21 (1)
Historic	7 (3)	--	2 (0)
Previously Identified			
Prehistoric	6 (6)	--	--
Historic	3 (2)	--	--

*The number of sites, resources, and isolated finds that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP are indicated within the parentheses.

New table for the FEIS.

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Sites are any location having a concentration of three or more artifacts within 100 m of each other or a cultural feature; Resources are areas having two artifacts; and Isolated Finds are areas with one artifact.

All prehistoric archaeological sites have the potential to provide significant information on changes in land use practices over time and past environmental conditions of an area that may have direct bearing on past human activity. It is for this reason that all prehistoric sites and resources (26) within the Preferred Alternative are considered potentially significant and eligible to the NRHP.

All but one of the prehistoric isolated finds is considered ineligible to the NRHP. One isolated find is considered potentially significant.

Of the total historic sites, resources and isolated finds (9), three sites have the potential to yield significant information on the life ways and early land use practices of Native- and Euro-Americans that use the project area. It is for this reason that these sites are considered potentially significant and eligible to the NRHP. The remaining four historic sites and two isolated finds lack sufficient information to meet the NRHP criteria and are considered insignificant to the NRHP.

In addition to the newly identified prehistoric and historic resources, attempts were made to relocate 15 previously recorded cultural resource sites located in proximity to the Preferred Alternative's APE. Nine of the 15 earlier recorded sites were found to lie within the APE; however, only seven (five are prehistoric and two are historic) were located again during the pedestrian survey. The remaining two sites (one prehistoric and one historic) may have been mislocated on their original site forms or hidden from view by ground cover.

Each of the seven previously recorded sites that were located again is considered potentially significant to the NRHP. Of the two sites that could not be relocated, the prehistoric site is also considered potentially significant.

3.11.4.2 Access Roads and Fiber Optic Route

Twenty-six prehistoric resources and one paleontological site were newly identified along Preferred Alternative's access roads and the fiber optic route. Table 3.11-3, *Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Located Along the Preferred Alternative Access Roads and Fiber Optic Route*, summarizes the number of cultural resources that were identified from the pedestrian survey along the access roads and fiber optic route.

Table 3.11-3
Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Located Along the Preferred Alternative Access Roads and Fiber Optic Route

Type of Artifact(s)	Total Number Located by Area*		
	Sites	Resources	Isolated Finds
Newly Identified			
Prehistoric	16 (15)	3 (1)	7 (0)
Paleontological	1 (1)	--	--
Previously Identified			
Prehistoric	11 (10)	1 (1)	--

*The number of sites, resources, and isolated finds that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP are indicated within the parentheses.

New table for the FEIS.

Sixteen of the newly identified prehistoric resources (15 sites and 1 resource) and 11 of the earlier identified prehistoric resources (10 sites and 1 resource) are considered to be potentially significant and eligible for inclusion to the NRHP due to their potential to yield significant information pertaining to the prehistoric land use of the area. The remaining two sites, two resources, and seven isolated finds are considered insignificant to the NRHP due to the lack of potential to contribute information important to regional prehistory.

No newly or previously identified historic artifacts were located along the access roads or fiber optic route.